THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

ses of Complaint and Congratulation-The Prevailing Topics—Advice, Propodtions and Suggestions from the Public.

The public speak through the HERALD columns to-day a variety of complaints and suggestions, some of alch will be found of the most novel nature:—

Reform in the Insurance System. The late disastrous conflagrations and the consequen-ses entailed on the insurance companies have occa-

The late disastrous confiagrations and the consequent consecutation on the insurance companies have occasioned the following suggestions from J. H. P. —

It appears to me that there is a radical defect in our system of insuring dwelling houses, storehouses and stocks of goods, as is every week illustrated by the fires that occur in the city. A capitalist is about putting up a block of stores or tenement houses. Of course his object is to build as cheaply as he can and get as much rent as he can on his buildings. If he could get no insurance there is no doubt he would take every procaution to prevent accidents by, or loss from fire; but instead of doing that he calculates what the difference is between a property protected and one with little or no protection. He then calculates what the premium will be on the dangerous building, and finds that by getting is fully insured he saves all the expense of the extra procaulions. It is a mere matter of doilars and cents to aim. The loss of life is of no consequence, and he is fully indemnified for any loss on his property. So with the stocks of goods on hand. The merchant gets his stock "fully insured," and hibs times out of ten, he would rathor it would burn flostens of merchants have not openly said so, and would not take the trouble even to go to their stores when they were told they were on fire. As their books are always mecessary to prove their loss they either take them home or take every precaution, and go to any expense to protect them. My whole argument will be illustrated by the last great fire. A building worth \$209,000, with a stock of goods worth \$1,500,000, has a steam engine in the basement, the hoistway, communicating with every story, left open; no watch in the building, and every door and window closed and barricaded so that the fremen are half an hour is breaking into the building, and every story, left open; no watch in the building, and every story, left open; no watch in this danger? Simply because he knew it would be no loss to him, as he was ful ment we would see the same precautions taken to save heir property as is now taken to save their books, and here would be no more instances of \$1,000,000 or \$3,000,000 worth of property being left without a guar-lian and barrred up from all access by the firemen.

The State Bounty Question.
On this subject an early enlisted veteran writes as foi-

In the proceedings of the State Legislature, published in the Herallo of Tuesday, 12th inst., a resolution appears, offered by Mr. Keady, member of Assembly from Kings county, directing the Military Committee to report the expediency of adopting some measure to provide a bounty for such volunteer soldiers who enlisted during the early period of the rebellion and received no bounty from the State. As a soldier who would come under the provisions of such an equalization of bounty, in the event of the passage of such an equalization of bounty, in the event of the passage of such an ext. I feet, with many thousands of any comrades in arms, a deep interest in this matter of simple justice, and trust the Military Committee will give it their serious attention, and report without delay, that there may no longer be any excuse on the part of the Legislature for further postponement, of the question. The matter was debated in the session of 1866, referred to a committee and has since lain dormant. The volunteers who joined the ranks of the Union army at certain periods of 1861 and 1862, when the bounty appropriation had become exhausted, served during their term—three years—without receiving any recompose whatever from the State; while those who enlisted at a later date came in for various sums, ranging from \$75 to \$300, which were paid them by the State. It is equalize as near as possible the bounty paid this class of volunteers, by granting some recompense or substantial recognition of the valor of the soldiers of the Emptre State, that this resolution is offered. An Indignant Greek

to controvert an argument lately presented by Ward Beecher in a late speech, to the effect that The Greeks held that not only was a woman not equal, but ineffably below man; that women were not allowed to walk the streets, and it was a stigms for women to be latelligent." The correspondent alleges that this statement is false, and declares that far from being discouraged, education was provided for by the State of athens—especially the education of women.

The Whiskey Tax.
On the subject of the suggestion of a Congressional committee, as a method for the prevention of whiskey muds, that all liquor offered for sale at less than \$2 per ent declares that such action on the part of the governat would be hailed with joy by every illicit d ment would be hailed with joy by every illicit distiller. Under such a law the distiller could carry on his business with impunity, for he could sell to the dealer for any sum under \$2, while a larger sum could appear on the bills, and no one would be the wiser; or the payment of a sum over \$2 per gallon might actually be made, with an understanding that a portion of the money is to be returned. The only result of such a law, the correspondent thinks, would be to notify the whistey distillers to raise their price nominally to more than \$2

ained of by "J. C.," who charges the offici composing it with imbecility in many respects, but especially for having used wrought iron for the large conduit pipe lately laid over the High Bridge, and which had lately broken in.

The Tax on Small Dealers. \$1,000 yearly, while \$600 income is exempt in other cases besides the rent. In the law, as amended by Congress, the correspondent finds that incomes of \$1,000 red to be exempted from taxation while the retail dealer must still pay \$10 tax on sales of \$1,000 besides his

The City Tax System
displeases another correspondent. At present he complains that people have to go to the City Hall to find out
how much they are taxed. There should be an estimate made of different persons' property, and such estimate abould be sent to their houser, "so that a man who is not worth anything will not be taxed for \$50,000 and got after all if he should not guess that he has been axed, while men who are actually worth \$50,000 are many taxed for \$8.000." The correspondent concludes at things in the tax office are going wildly, and advoces a prompt reform in the respects pointed out above.

A New Naval Academy,

poposed by a naval officer who thinks that the presnatitution at Annapolis should be abolished and the new buildings located on the highlands of Nevesink and on Sandy Hook, where the students could have constant practical examples of good scamanship in all weather before their eyes.

The Irregular Payment of the Police
Is the subject of "A Patroiman's" complaint. He states
that since Mr. McMurray became Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police fund the officers have never received their monthly pay until it had become seven days overfue.

This delay, which has been also noted in the plan pursued by the present treasurer, is, the correspondent states, greatly annoying and inconvenient to the mendependent on the money for the support of their fami-

lies.

A conductor writes to explain why pickpockets operate so freely on the city cars and the conductors fail to detect them and cause their arrest more frequently than has been the case. During last September the correspondent caught and gave over to the custody of an officer a female pickpocket who was operating in his cer. Having to appear at the Police Court as a witness, the conductor lost four days, during which time his pay was stopped by the railroad company. The correspondent states, in conclusion, that conductors have learned that the does not pay to guard other persons' pockets at the expense of their own.

Fire Engine Accidents.

Fire Engine Accidents.

A correspondent urges, in view of the late accidents to several persons by being run over by fire engines, that gongs be attached to their wheels, and bells placed on them as on the old fire engines to give warming to pedestrians of their approach in time to enable them to get out of the way.

The Incorrection

pedestrians of their approach in time to enable them to get out of the way.

The Incapacity of our Engines

Forms the subject of a communication from "A. E. P.," who claims that the steam fire engines here in use are mere playthings, made for show, and only valuable as pretty toys. The Western machine (used in Cincinnati), which is larger and less beautiful to look upon, but more powerful and effective, he thinks should be tried and adopted in place of the present toys.

The Protection of Government Property.

Another correspondent, in a communication on this subject, states dpropes of the frequent burglarious offorts made on bonded warehouses, that "Collector Smythe has saked for authority from the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint night watchmen or to allow proprietors of stores to select, with his approval, responsible and reliable men who shall be stationed within the stores through the night." The writer thinks that one good watchman inside of a store, and armed with a revolver, would be worth a whole squad of policemen cutside, and scarcely ever at the exact point needed when coasion for action occurs.

Diling the Sen—A Novel Way to Smeeth Over

Diling the Sen-A Novel Way to Smooth Over a Storm.

The following is frem a seaman who, as will be seen in his communication, makes a strange revelation of seamanship to the "landiubbers." He writes as follows:—
"Having been at sea for twenty-eight years, and master

storm—that is, when his ship to disabled and he has to take the heft of the gale—in has oil on board, start two or three galons over the index of the ship. The art two or three galons over the index of the ship. The art two sums are sums of the windward, and then the oil allowed to run drop by drop is all that is required, for as soon as the sea comes in contact with the oil it breaks, and the ship is in amooth water as long as the oil is is trun. In 1884, in the heaviest gale of wind I ever eaw, I lost all my sails, then the rudder, and I know the vessel could not have ridden the sea for an hour if I had not had oil on board. Five gallons of oil lasted me fifty-six hours, and thus saved the vessel, cargo and lives on board. Let ships of heavy tournage have two iron tanks of forty gallons each, one on each side, with faucet so arranged that the oil can be started at any time; small vessels ten gallon tanks, and all ship's boats tanks of five gallons each, well filled, so that in case the ship founder or burn the boats will have oil to smooth the sea in case of a gale. With these tanks of oil on board of ships and a good man for master, one who knows the laws of storms and handles his ship so as to get it out of the centre of the storm, you will have no more foundering of good ships at sea, the loss of many lives and millions of money.

Proposed Appeal from the Decisions of the

Supreme Court.
On this subject a correspondent, "R. S. E.," writes as

Not only the present exigency but the future security of the republic demand that there should be an appeal in the last resort from the United States Supreme Court to the Senate, in imitation of one of the wisest provisions of the English constitution, which gives an appeal from the highest legal tribunals to the House of Lords. There is not much danger but that for many years, if not always, a majority may be preserved in the Senate favorable to loyalty and patriotism; but if it should ever be otherwise the people could soon interpose a remedy. The Senate is largely composed of lawyers and judges fully equal to the members of the Supreme Court. And the absurdity is too intolerable that the fruits of all our victories should be lost, the efforts of millions of soldiers rendered vain, the will of every loyal State counteracted and the nation ruined by a single partisan and irresponsible judge. The legislatures of many of the States are now in session and would pass such an amendment to the constitution with avidity. Now is the time to piace everything on a proper foundation before the return to Congress of Southern members, who have always stood in the way of national improvement and progress.

The Water Question.

A correspondent who is greatly exercised over the occasional failure of the supply of water from the Croton

A Henvy Job.

A taxpayer protests against the proposition of a number of architects to absorb \$30,000 from the city treasury for providing mere sketches of plans for the new Fost Office building, at \$2,000 for each sketch. The correspondent considers this proposition a plan of fraud on the public, and so expresses himself in the most energetic style.

energetic style.

The City Cars
have astonished a lately-arrived Englishman, who in his
simplicity advises the companies to prevent crowding
and discomfort to the public by putting on extra cars
during the early morning and evening hours.

The Dust Nuisance.

A resident of Twenty-third street proposes an abate-

ment of the dust nuisance which generally prevails dur-ing March. His plan is that the servants be instructed to sweep the dust into the gutters instead of piling it in the middle of the street, where it can be kicked up by every passing vehicle.

The Excise Law. "N. W." claims that burglaries have grown more nu-merous lately in the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, owing to the fact that the police occupy all their time is watching the liquor stores, in the hope of catching some one violating the Excise law. He wishes to know if the police are warranted in neglecting to look after the safety of private dwellings after night in order to keep liquor saloons under strict surveillance.

"Hygiene" complains that dead dogs are allowed to lie for six weeks in Thirty-third street, exposed to all lie for six weeks in Thirty-third street, exposed to all the changes of the weather; and another correspondent, arguing from similar premises, concludes that the clean-ing of the streets of New York is too large a job to be taken in hand by one person, and therefore should be divided up between several parties. In the latter case he concludes that New York could be, under proper gangement of the various small contractors, the most cleanly kept city in the world.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMOCRATIC FIRST REINFORCED. - Raphael Semme

started in Norfolk as the organ of the Union men of Virginia, and strikes at once in favor of universal suf-

ruary 28 notes that John S. Calvert, the State Treasurer of Virginia, was sent for the day before by special measurer to appear before the House Judiciary Committee. It was supposed that his testimony was desired in relation to the specie of the Richmond banks which was captured after the evacuation.

Voice Falland Him.—In the discussion between the rival candidates for Governor of New Hampshire, the voice of the democratic candidates falled him on the sixth meeting, and they were obliged to intermit the next three appointments. As his argument failed him on the first, the necessity of any more meetings is not apparent ruary 28 notes that John S. Calvert, the State Treasurer

necessity of any more meetings is not apparent.

OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.—Since the passage of the Civil Rights bill there have been reported three hundred and seventy-five murders and five hundred and fifty-six out-This comprises only those which are duly auther Previous to the passage of the act, the number of such acts was certainly no less; for the rebel journals profess

BOLTING THE TICKET IN KENTUCKY.—The democratic party in Kentucky having given itself over to the direction of the rebei element, and refused in its recent State Convention to nominate Colonel Wolford for Lieutenant Governor because he had been a Union soldier, though he now support, the party and made a speech in favor of fusion and reconciliations. Ex-Governor Richard T. Jacob calls a convention of Union democrats to meet on the 6th of March and nominate another State ticket, Mr. Jacob says the extreme course of the rebels tends to

Equal Russa.—A proposition to strike the word "white" out of the State constitution was made in the New Jersey Legislature on the 28th of February. After some little discussion the subject was made the special order for March 13. The Cleveland Leader Sigmatizes the refusal of the Ohio Legislature to strike out the word "white" as an "act of cowardice," and threatens to appeal to the people, making it an issue against the

recusant republicans.

KENTUCKT DEMOCRACY.—The Louisville Democrat says "the dominant party of Kentucky have, with great unanimity of action, revived the Southern rights party and made friendship for "the lost cause" a test for office. Those who were practically the secsesionists in Kentucky have taken control of the State. What they would do, it considers office a traffer from what they did do at the if occasion offers, we infer from what they did do at the cement of the war and during its continuance."

commencement of the war and during its continuance."

THE QUARDARY OF SWARK.—The hesitation of Governor
Swann to accept the Senatorship excites much comment
in Maryland. The Baltimore American taunts him with
fearing his election will not bear the scrutiny of Congress, and ridicules his repeated consultations and postponement of a decision on the subject. The Swa puts
him in the high rôte of a reformer. Time was when the
United States Senatorship was regarded as a stepping
stone to the Gubernatorial office. Swann proposes to
restore that golden age and no longer have the first office
in the gift of a sovereign State ranked beneath a federa
Senatorship.

in the gift of a sovereign State ranked beneath a federa Senatorship.

Texas Lemmarrow.—Flake's Bulleties calls upon the Legislature to amend the Labor law of Texas passed last November. The provisions of the act are so antagonistic to the laborer that its mere publication in Europe would prevent immigration. The animus of the slave system remains in it, and the laborer is pressed down under a multiplicity of petty and harrassing stipulations. The Freedmen's Bureau have agreed to let labor contracts be made under it, so that the responsibility of efficient labor is threwn upon the State Legislature.

ILLIEGIS.—A new Capitol is to be built at Springfield. The Chicago Times does not like the proposition to build a penitentiary at Cairo, forty feet below high water mark, where a few inches rise will drown out the request like rate in a cage.

DEAD BOBY FOUND UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Bosrow, March 1, 1867.
This morning the dead body of a man named Edward This morning the deed body of a man named Edward Motcalf, a stable groom, was found lying in an open lot at West End. No marks of violence were found upon the body, but the appearance of the ground around showed that it had been dragged there. Metcalf, with some companions, was engaged in a drunken debaugh last night. A coroner's jury will investigate the affair.

BEATH OF AN OLD CITIZENL

New Losson, March 1, 1807.

Joel Loomia, aged ninety-four years, died this morning in this city. He was formerly a Judge of the County Court and a preminent citizen of his time.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL

Annual Meeting of the Board of Manager

Addresses by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D.
D., Erastus Brooks and Others-The Reports, &c., &c.
The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the
Nursery and Child's Hospital was held yesterday at the
institution on East Fifty-first street, near Third avenue. Notwithstanding the inclement weather all the ladies composing the Board were in attendance. Rev. John Jotton Smith, D. D., of the Church of the Ascension,

Scriptures and prayer.

The annual reports were then considered by the Board, a few introductory remarks being made by Rev. J. C.

From the thirteenth annual report, by R. H. Lawis, Jr., secretary, which was read and adopted, it appears that during the past year there were admitted into the institution as follows:—103 women with children, 106 women for confinement, 307 children. Number of births 101. The institution at present contains 312 inmates—205 children and 104 adults. Of the women admitted for confinement twenty-four remain, thirty-eight have resurred to their homes and twenty-two have been provided situations as wet nurses, eighteen with other situations and four have died. The repair also contains the following facts in relation to the new building about to be erected and to the purposes and effects of the present institution:—

The collection of \$10,000 having been made towards

facts in relation to the new building about to be erected and to the purposes and effects of the present institution:—

The collection of \$10,000 having been made towards the building fund we were authorised to claim from the State the sum of ten thousand more, appropriated by the Legislature to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, under that condition.

We have \$30,000 invested. The building which we hope to creck will cost \$37,000, and that sum will not carry it up as high as we need, but it will be so arranged as to be raised higher when our funds will allow.

Our subscription list is comparatively small, owing in a great measure to the absence of a large number of our annual subscribers from this country. When we take \$27,000 from our invested funds we have a very small sum drawing interest. We must still be exerting ourselves, ever ready, even as the beautiul earth ever needs showers and sunshine to perpetuate its harvests.

There have been some most touching cases of sin and its own misery brought under our care. Of these different branches of our charity others will speak. There are few situations, in life where the soul is brought nearer its God than the solitude of a sick room, and where a sense of humilitation works so powerfully upon the heart. The kind attentions of those who minister to them and the sacrifices of rest which they make must bring a keen sense of unworthiness, which, though sifehtly endured, works its own results. May we not from our wards with true and careest purposes for a better life. No one can tell the power of such remembrance or its effect upon the future.

Of the little children committed to our charge, we rejoice in being able to tell of so large a number cared for, and of their generally good condition. Many fail by the way during the long months of the year, but our faithfulness and care is fully tested by the constant applications we receive, and the coming again, for the second and third time, of the same parents entreating us to take their children.

A stranger on comming

tune.

The name of each little homeless suffering child under our sheltering roof is written upon another register that ours, and the destiny of each little soul is the object of uncessing care in that better Home, where sickness awant are unknown, and where every tear shall be for

ours, and the destiny of each little soul is the object of uncessing care in that better Home, where sickness and want are unknown, and where every tear shall be forever wiped away.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

From the Treasurer's report, which was next read, it appears that \$54,100 was expended during the past year; \$2,824 the amount of unpaid bills. The receipts during the past year were \$54,171. Of the latter \$11,475 was sash; received from income, \$1,751; from subscriptions, \$5,962; from denations, \$5,962; from grand charity ball of 1866, \$12,002; hew York State, \$10,000, and city of New York for repairs, \$5,900. The institution is the costlest in the city, and is one of the most liberally supported and managed.

THE REDICAL REPORT.

The medical report states that the Lying-in Department has become fully organized. The conduct of this has been gratifying, and the diseases were of the ordinary nature. During the year 578 sick children were under medical care, of these 4d have recovered and 125 have died, leaving under treatment at present 12, all of whom are doing well. Early in the your a large number of foundings in a hopeless state of disease were received from another institution. Among the 101 children born here 8 were attill born and 17 died within short periods after birth. There has been great diminution in intestinal complaints among the children. Much credit was considered due to the Resident Physicians Dyr. Bernett and Baker. The report was made and read by J. J. Hull, D. D., Becreary of the Medical Board.

REMARKS BY REV. MR. HUT.

REMARKS BY REV. MR. HUT.

Rev. Mr. How addressed the menting, briefly stating that he had been frequently in attendance at the institution, and that he felt an interest in the accomplishment of its purposes. The duty of Christians was underway in the the had been frequently in attendance at the institution, and tinat he felt an interest in the accomplishment of its purposes. The duty of Christians to do to the full measure of their means. Wherever notice of human need co

"Duty demands that whatever is right should not only be made known, but be made prevalent. It was not enough that men mean well. It becomes them to do well." The great Napoleon said that "No man should leave this world without leaving some traces of remembrance by which posterity should remember him, and he who founds a great charity, they who contribute to a great charity, certainly do something to leave those traces for remembrance which shall be treasured up by a worthy posterity." This spirit was one of the many excellent traits of this man, and which made Paris and France, bad as they were in some respects, a model of institutions of this kind, having twenty-two or thirty of them, and they were doing much good. The tenement houses of Paris, fifty years ago, were bester than those of New York to-day. In 1854 two ladies—Mrs. Homas Addis Emmett and another—were led to observe the great amount of destitution in the city of New York, but especially among the infants and mothers, and the idea of this institution was at once conceived and finally developed until it became a real beneficence. The institution had since been eminently successful. The Founding Hospital was an additional feature which extended its usefulness, and the speaker considered it a discrace that there were not more of them built by the State. The greatest crime in America was the monstrous crime of child nurder, and the only institutions to prevent this crime.

the only institutions to prevent this crime were such as these.

OFFICERS RECUED.

The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:—Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, first directress; Mrs. T. C. Deremus, second directress; Mrs. Henry Anthon, third directress; Mrs. Houghton, treasurer; Mrs. Lemilt, secretary; Mrs. Rachel Hunter, assistant secretary; and the Board of Managers are:—Mrs. C. E. Andersoe, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Averili, Mise Kate Aspinwall, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. A. H. Barney, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Fremont, Mrs. Jordon, Mrs. G. A. Lathrop, Mrs. A. B. Mott, Mrs. Edward Potter, Mrs. Sorchan, Mrs. Barnit Sheppsrd, Mrs. H. W. Sheiton, Mrs. Edward Itomper, Mrs. A. B. Mott, Mrs. Edward Potter, Mrs. Sorchan, Mrs. Barnit Sheppsrd, Mrs. H. W. Sheiton, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Mrs. W. Blenton, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. W. M. Henry-Wells, Mrs. Jacob Wolfe. The Advisory Committee is composed of Mr. Edward Cooper, Mr. William Tracy and Mr. Gorneitus Du Bois. Superintendent of the school, Miss Julie T. Du Bois; teachers, Miss Oissea, Mrs. Milward, and counset, Mr. H. B. Turner.

After the election of the above efficers the little children of the institution, some seventy in all, were marched into the reception room, and, under the direction of their teachers, sang some songs and went through recitations and menual exercises in an interesting and

tion of their teachers, sang some songs and went through recitations and manual exercises in an interesting and creditable manner. The verse, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," was then sung, the company joining, after which the benediction and adjournment followed.

Mr. McGlennen will give the Barber of Seville in Lowell on the 4th inst, with Miss Adelaide Phillips, Brignoll, Ferranti and other artists.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul were to appear in Hartford

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul were to appear in Hartford on the 1st Inst.

Father Kemp's Old Folks are in Toledo.
Joseph Jefferson concluded his Mobile engagement on February 23.

Dr. Gutimette gave a novel entertainment at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday last in the shape of an illustrated musical monologue.

The Sea King's Vow, the Hack Orook, Aladdin, the Birects of New York, the Fronen Deep, Kennedy, the Scottish balladist, the imperial Company of Japanese artists, McGlennen's grand concert, and the Second Orchestral Union Concert are among the attractions in Beston for the coming week.

The new opers house in R. Paul, Minn., was formally opened on February 22. The corremonies were of a grand character, the house being srowded, and a fine concert given by the St. Paul Musical Society, assisted by the Minneapolis Vocal Society. The building is in the Hallan style of architecture, is one hundred feet in length, givy in width and fifty in height. It will accommodate twelve hundred people.

Sam Sharpicy & Skiff's great combination troups have been drawing good houses for several nights past at Washington Hall, Williamsour; They close their entertainments on the 2d inst.

Senore Maria Canete received a benefit at the Indigental theater, Morioo, and selected for the occasion a feetably composed Spanish comedy entitled "Ginquered by Landand Res."

sees by the Mexicans, as it was founded on the la war between Chile and Spain and was enlogistic of the

'classical nights," at Her Majesty's, Loudon, have been of a very superior character this season.

Signor Lotti, the well known American tenor, is abou to start for Europe this month to try his fortune in opera there. He purposes giving a farewell concert before his departure.

FINE ARTS.

Rothermel's Republican Court in the Days of Lincoln. During the past week throngs of visitors have been attracted to Derby's Fine Art Gallery, on Broadway, by the great new picture of the season, Mr. Rothermel's Republican Court in the Days of Lincoln. It has lately been completed by the artist, after two years of assiduous and conscientious toil. We understand that an en-graving of it, in the highest style of the art, will soon be published, which will form a pendant to the popular photograph of Mr. Huntington's Re-publican Court in the days of Washington. These fine paintings will have a permanent value as representing two great epochs in the history of our country—the Revolution and the Rebellion. We cannot say that we admire the title of "Republican Court," which the two artists have borrowed from that of the late Dr. Griswold's handsome and interesting volume. It smacks too much of a royalty altogether foreign to our republic. Perhaps it might seem less inappropriate to Huntington's representation of a scene in the days of Washington when courtly traditions were still lingering on this side of the Atlantic; but surely these had all expired long before Lincoln occupied the White House. It might be difficult,

equally suggestive.

The scene depicted by Rothermel is laid at the second inauguration of President Luccin. By the skilful distribution of his crowd of figures into groups, by happy contrasts of colors, by the introduction of types of the for-most classes of American society, by faithful and almost speaking portraits, and by a reproduction of the natural attitudes of a gay and brilliant company, the artist has overcome the immense difficulties of a work of this kind. He has imparted to his canvas all the life and animation which his pencil can give. Only motion, the rustling of silks and satins and the hum of voices are wanting, and these no pencil can give. We subjoin

and Hon. Edward Everett, on whose right stands Mra Goold Hoyt, daughter of the late General Scott; behind Everett are Mrs. General Fremont and Mrs. Chie. Justice Fields. The gentlemen in the background of the ex-Dix and Speaker Colfax; behind Mrs. Fremont are Bryant and the late J. J. Crittenden. Prominent in the foreground of this group stands Secretary beyond whom are General Sherman and General Sheri-dan. Further to the right is Mrs. McClellan; behind beare Admiral Farragut and General Sedgwick, and in front

and his daughter, Mrs. Governor Sprague; immediately behind Mrs. Sprague is the daughter of ex-Governor Fish, behind whom is Mrs. Lippincott, so well known as Grace Greenwood. In the extreme background of this group are Mrs. Frederick Seward, Moses Taylor, Judge Kelley and Lord Lyons.

In the next group to the right is General Grant pre-menting Mrs. Grant to President Lincoln; behind Mrs. Grant stand Miss Kinney and Miss Jarvis; at the left of Mrs. Grant are Mrs. General Halleck, Miss Harris and Mrs. Williams (formerly Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas); in the extreme background, resting his arm on the mantal, Mrz. Buruside, back of whom is Professor Morse. The group beyond to the right and on the left of President Lincoln is Mrs. Lincoln addressing General Scott, behind whom stands Miss Kate Dix; on the extreme right hind whom stands Miss Kate Dir; on the extreme right are Mrs. Senator Morgan, Mrs. General Heintzelman, General and Mrs. Meade, General Hancock and Admiral Porter; immediately behind President Lincoln are Gen-eral Heintzelman, the late Chief Justice Taney, Secretary Stanton, Horace Greeley and General Fremont; behind Mrs. Laucoin are Vice President Andrew Johnson, Sec-retaries McCulloch and Welles; further in the back-

TENNESSEE.

OUR WASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Republican Convention-Brownlow-The Nigger - Equality - Free Speech - General Thomas-The Schools, &c. Nashville, Feb. 23, 1867.

Tennessee. From early morn until nearly midnight every available space in the great hall of the House of Representatives was packed with an eager and excited muititude, white and colored, all speaking one voice and animated by one purpose. A more perfectly harmonious Convention never before assembled in the Rock City. Indeed, for the first time in the history of this State, the old chronic jealousy and rivalry between East, Middle and West Tennessee was totally forgotten. This is a remarkable circumstance, and demonstrates that the age of miracles has not passed. The enthusiasm of the Con-

and West Tennessee was totally forgotion. This is a remarkable circumstance, and demonstrates that the age of miracies has not passed. The enthuniasm of the Convention was equal to asything ever witnessed in this State. Every measure proposed was carried by acciamation. Every speech attempted, however lean, or bitter, or commonplace, or extravagant, was cheered to the echo.

It cannot be denied that the personnel of the Convention was very respectante. The presiding officer, Mr. Witiam H. Wisoner, of Bedford, is a fine specimen of a well preserved Southern gentlemen. A number of speakers of very fair ability were called out. The Northern element was cortainly large and influential. The great body of the delegates seemed to be sober, temporate, intelligent men.

But Browniew was the keynote to the Convention. At every mention of his name the half rang with cheers. His renomination was a foregone conclusion. No other candidate's name was so much as mentioned, if even thought of. He was nominated by acciamation, and when the feeble old man entered the half, supported by his friends, and seeming more dead than alive, he was greeted with storms of applause. His speech on the occasion was brief, clear, defant and bitter. He said that while he expected to be "charged with dictation, usurpation, vication of the constitution, lying, stealing and counterfeiting, by rebei demagogues on the stump and by rebei newspaper men who are lost to nil sense of honor and shame, blind to all the beauties of patriotism, and steeped to the nose and chin in treason," he looked "for the support of all loyal men, whether white or colored, in the approaching bitter canvasa." If had sooner," he said. "be elected by dark-ekinned loyalists than by fair-skinned traitors." The old warrior is certainly a hero in his way, although it may be a very disagreeable way to most persons. He has a will of iron, and all the wealth and beauty of the State could not bribe him, nor could all the evil spirits in Paademonium scare nim. As he stood up is the co

is in complete sympathy with them—that, indeed, the quiet old here is a most intense radical.

One good, soher measure was earnestly urged upon the attention of the Lagislature, and that is the adoption of a liberal and efficient free school system. This is a measure of the greatest practical importance to our State, and it is believed that the Legislature will take action on the subject in a few days.

What is the prospect of the canvass? It must be confessed that there are serious dangers to be apprehended, will the freedmen be allowed to vote in the country districts? Will there be riots and bloodshed at political gatherings? Will the disfranchised whites patiently see the political power they have been acoustomed to wield pass into the hands of their former slaves?

It must be confessed that the radicals have the vantage ground. Brownlow has the courage and the will to carry out his policy. His party is thoroughly organized, and will be strongly supported from the North. If he can command the negre vote he will carry the State, under the present law, by a large majority. The opposition, on the other hand, is badly organized, and without unanimity of purpose or enthusiasm. The old Johnson Union men, such as Campbell, Etheridge and Cooper, if put en the track against Brownlow, would be coldly supported, and Harris and Forrest, Cheatham and Wheeler—men who made their mark in the late struggie, and who could rouse the people, are disfranchised. It is quite probable, therefore, that the gentle Brownlow will be our next Governor, and that we shall have a few more years of ultra radical rule.

ST. DOMINGO.

What is Thought in France of Young Seward's Secret Misslem—The Value of Samman Commercially and Strategically—France, England and Spain Interested—The United States to be Haffied if Possible, &c.

[From the Opinion Nationale, Feb. 14, 1867.]

We have to recur to the socrat mission to St. Domingo, with which, it is reported, Mr. Frederick Seward has been charged. It seems that the aim of the United States is to buy the Bay of Samana. Now, this is a matter of serious import.

Situate on the eastern side of the Island of Hayti the Bay of Samana is not only one of the finest, largest and safest harbors in the world, but, in a naval point of view, it is of unequalled importance in the Antilies and surrounding waters. Indeed, it lies to the windward of St. Domingo, Cuba, Jamaics and the Guif of Mexico, to which last access can be had only by steering north or south of Samana in order to enter either the difficult channel running between Cuba and the Florida Keys, or else the channel between Cuba and the Florida Keys, or else the channel between Cuba and the memory for the entrance to the bay is a passage about three miles wide, which can be easily defonded by hatteries on both shores. The fine situation of this bay has always caught the eye of navigators, because together with these mattions and strategical advantages, the bay of Samana has others eminently valuable. Several rivers flow into it, one of which, the Yuna, is navigable for over fifty miles. The bay is surrounded by forests abounding in the finest timbers used in building, and finally the country around contains mines of iron, copper and lead, and together with these, coal mines, which are still more valuable. Had France kept St. Domingo the bay of Samana would long since have become one of the busiest centres for European trade with the islands and mainland of America. 190 geron, at the time Governor of the colony, had founded a settlement there in 1673. M. de Galiffet made the attempt again in 1699; and the Count d'Estaing took up the plan again in 1764

right. But still other considerations must be appealed to arainst the protentions of the Washington government.

If the United States become masters of the bay of Samana it is evident that they will occupy a prependerating position in the Antilles, and will be able to set themselves up as the sovereign arbiters of the destinies of that archipelago. The republics of St. Domingo and Hayti, where we yet have interests of so much weight, would be entirely at their discretion. They would have, in a measure, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica and all the Antilles under their thumb. We are not enemies of the United States, and we have given striking and constant proofs of this fact. But we cannot bring our sympathy up to that point at which it would turn into a blind condescension for ambitious schemes, and menace the legitimate and secular rights of Europe as well as the interests of those nationalities which have already been formed, or have a tendency to form, in the Antilles or elsewhere. Hence we are entirely opposed to the plan now attributed to the Americans of becoming masters of the Bay of Samana; and, though we have given up possession of Hayti, we did not do so to witness afterwards a great foreign power take our place there, no matter what power it may be, whether of the Old of the New World, but rather for the purpose of setting up and exalting on American soil the principle of nationalities, as well as the incontestible right of the Haytiens to govern themselves. Hence it would be with regret that we should witness the listed States following up this project, which could not fail to become a cause of just diequiet to France, Spain, England and the republic of Hayti.

Our Consul General at Port au Prince, Mr. Maximus Rezbaud, has had the honor of baffling the project previous to the annexation of the Dominican républic to Spain. Could we succeed now so well, in case the United States have really the intentions attributed to them?

RESISTING AN OFFICER.—In Augusta, Ga., on February 25, a young man named John Jones became disorderly at a hotel and shot Thomas Callaban, a police officer, whom the proprietor requested to arrest him.

AN ELOPEMENT.—Robert J. Fleming has been living

with the family of E. R. Hopkins in Richmond, Va. they being in partnership in the carpenter and joiner business. On the 27th, Fleming eloped with Hopkins' wife and child, having been discovered in too intimate intercourse with that lady.

PATAL Acceptation Patrick Farrell was fatally injured near the Rennsselaer Iron Works at Troy, on the 20th, by being knocked down and run over by a railroad car loaded with iron.

objecting knocked down and run over by a railroad car
loaded with Iron.

Poisoners.—The family of Charles C. McRae, of Hartford, Conn., was poisoned by taking beliadonna instead
of dandailou bitters. Mr. McRae took eighten grains,
was paralyzed and nearly Rilled, but he is likely to survive. He gave some to his wife and little girl. The
doctor's clerk also took some, but vomiting asved him.

Found—The body of Mr. Rice, who was lost overboard
from the steamer Alliance in Pensacola harbor, during
a heavy gale some weeks since, was found about a week
ago on the beach, three miles west of Fort McRea. It
was put in a metallic coffin and sent to New Orleans.

AL SETTARD—At a hall of the de goods clerks in

was pet in a metallic coffin and sent to New Orleans.

ALL SETLED.—At a ball of the dip goods clerks in
New Orleans, on the 21st of February, a married lady,
dressed in the customary evening toilet, was so grossly
insulted by an indignity to her person as to cause an
appeal to her husband. The latter sought an interview,
in the course of which he was struck, and thereupon he
challenged the offender. The terms agreed upon were
double-barrelled shot guns, at thirty paces distance. At
the first fire the challenging party fell, mortally wounded
through the hip, and died in twenty minutes after. His
antagonist was also mortally wounded, a ball passing
through his nock. The names of the parties were Edmond Lefebre and Charles Jenin.

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the week.

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CLOSING UP OF A BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

Boston, March 1, 1867. The Equitable Life and Marine Insurance Company closed their doors yesterday afternoon, in conseque of their heavy losses. They have been twenty-eight

FIRE IN SCHAGHTICOKE.

TROY, March 1. 1887. The cordage and tow factory of S. A. Mealy, of Schaghticoke, in this county, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$10,000.

FIRE IN WARREN, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, March 1, 1867 A fire broke out in Warren last night, destroying property to the amount of \$13,000. Insurance \$6,000.

A LECTURE ON "GENIUS OF REPORM" WILL BE delivered by Rev. G. C. Esray, in the Jane street Methodist Episcopal church, between Eighth and Greenwissernuss, on Wednesday evening, Marche, 1867, at 7% o'clock. Tokets Fifty cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday school.

A LBRAHAM JAMES, CKLEBRATED CHICAGO A Medium, will discourse upon "Spiritualism" at 1830 o'clock, in Dedworth Hall, Rev. E. G. Holland will dis-course upon "The Spiritual World" at 7% o'clock.

B LEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. corner of Downing street. Services at 10% A. M. and Christian Union."

Only P. M. Lecture to morrow evening on "Young Monte Christian Union." CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING BY Rev. Dr. Cheever, morning and evening in the Church of the Puritana, Union square. Services in the evening a 7½. The proposed convention of the people of this State considered under our responsibility to God, and the proposed crime of excluding the colored race.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—SERVICES AS 10% A. M. and 7% P. M., will be held in the chapet of the Ruigers Institute. Fifth avenue; between Forty-free and Forty second streets, when the rector, Rev. Edward O. Flagg. D. D. will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—WORSHIP next Sabbath at Lyric Hall, corner of Forty sevend street and Broadway. Frenching by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. Bibb class at 8 o'clock. CHRISTIAN CHURCH, TWENTY-RIGHTH STREET, near Broadway.—Services March 5 at 10 5 A. M. and 716 P. M. Preaching-morning by the pastor, evening by Rev. C. A. Buckles.

PRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT REV. DR. VER I' ren, rector.—Divine service in French, Sunday a at 3½ o'clock. Sunday school at 2.

I P CHRIST IS THE SAVIOUR OF ALL, WHY PREACH repentance?—Rev. G. 1. Demarest will answer to-morrow evening at the church corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street.

MARINERS' GUIDE AND WANDERERS' AID SO-diety.—The quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Mariners' Temple, corose of Oliver and linear streets, on Sunday evening. March 3. Reports will be ele-celved from their missionaries and addresses will be delivered by eminent speakers. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. REV. DR. PLATT, OF KENTUCKY, WILL OFFICIATE
for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks, a
Sunday morning. in the large chapel of the University.

REV. W. P. CORBIT, PASTOR, METHODIST EPISOO pal church, East Seventeenth street, between Fire and Second avenues, will preach Sunday morning and REV. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, PASTOR OF THE Will preach street Baptist church, par Seventh avenua, will preach Sunday next, at 10th, h. and 75¢ P. M., and Thosday, Wednesday, Thursday and Priday evenings of next week. Baptising Sunday avening.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH STREET,) near Fifth avenue.—To-morrow Rev. Dr. Gallaudee ill preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter see ce for deaf mutes; and Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at 736

C.T. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, REV. JOSEPH. H. Price, D. D., rector, will hold Divine service at the church, on Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Six deuren. co-morrow (Sunday), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. H. The rector will preach at both services. The committee we be in church this day (Saurday), from 8 to 5 o'clock, to res STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME.—REV. DR. DEBMS will preach to morrow, at 10% o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington square. Scats free. Stranges cordially invited.

THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, WILL PREACH CL the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at \$2 M. Seats free. Subject—"The Inheritance of the Saints & Glory." Matt. v., 5.

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